THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST,

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

"Glory to Go in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

VOLUME XV. ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1862. NO. 39

Steamboats, etc.

INTERNATIONAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!

Fall Arrangement.

THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will run their splendid sea-going Steamers

"New England" and "New Brunswick,"

The steamer NEW ENGLAND, Enos Field, Master, will leave St John on Monday at 8 o'clock for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK, E. B. Winchester Master, on and after October 2nd, will leave St. John every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock for Eastport Portland and Boston, until further notice.

W. ANSLEY, AGENT.

sept 29 OFFICE—98 Prince Wm. street.

THE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

"Lady Head,"

WM. DAVISON, COMMANDER

WILL until further notice ply between QUEBEC and PICTOU, calling at intermediate ports as usual.

Will leave Shediac for PICTOU on SATURDAY, 24th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Saturday.

Will leave Shediac for MIRAMICHI, DALHOUSIE, PASPEBIAC, GASPE and QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 28th May, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and every alternate Wednesday.

☞ For further information apply to

WM. J. FRASER & CO., Agents

Chatham, May 6

UNION LINE!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES!!

THROUGH ROUTE.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND,

Fredericton, Woodstock, Tobique

AND GRAND FALLS,

STEAMERS of this Line leave INDIANTOWN for FREDERICTON, on

Monday, ... at 12 o'clock, noon;
Tuesday, ... at 12 A.M. and 6 P. M.
Wednesday, ... at 12 o'clock, noon;
Thursday, ... at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M
Friday, ... at 12 o'clock, noon;
Saturday, ... at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M

and during the height of water connecting with Steamer to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls

THE NEW AND FAST

Steamer "ANTELOPE,"

as been put upon the Route in the place of the Steamer "St. John," and the *Fare to Fredericton*, until further notice, will be by both the Steamers

'ANTELOPE,' and 'FOREST QUEEN,

ONE DOLLAR!!

and by the Steamer "ANNA AUGUSTA," the fare is still continued at the low rate of

FIFTY CENTS,

This Line connects with the Steamers of the International Steamship Company, a steamer of which Line leaves St. John on every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock, for

Portland and Boston.

Through Fares between Fredericton, Portland, and Boston, until further notice.

PORTLAND, (first class) $4.50
BOSTON, " " 5.50

Passengers wishing to take Railway between Portland and Boston, can do so by paying 50 cents extra upon the Boston Steamer.

☞ Through Tickets can be procured at Fredericton of the Agent of the Union Line, and of the Agents of the International Comp'y. at Boston and Portland, and upon the Steamers of all the connecting Lines from the Clerks.

THOS. HATHEWAY, Agent,

u y9 40, Dock Street

Change of Hour Commencing on Saturday September 13th.

The only days of Low Fare

BETWEEN

ST. JOHN AND FREDERICTON

THE NEW AND FAST STEAMER

"Heather Bell,"

HAVING excellent accommodation—being fitted up in superior style, expressly for the route—will continue to run between INDIANTOWN and FREDERICTON during the Season leaving Indiantown on

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

at twelve o'clock noon.

and Fredericton on

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

at 9 o'clock, A. M., until further notice.

Fare Fifty Cents.

The "HEATHER BELL" connects at Fredericton, when the water permits, with Steamers "Bonnie Doon" and "Tobique" for Woodstock, and the Upper Country, forwarding Freight and Passengers as low as by any other Line.

☞ No charge in Fredericton on freight for the Upper Country.

Apply to the Captain on board, to the Agent in Fredericton, Capt. D. Currier, or to

LUNT & PICKUP,

sept 10 Canterbury-street, St. John.

PRINTING PAPER,—144 reams assorted sizes received per steamer from Boston

oct18 KINNEAR BROS.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 4.—The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool Sept. 25th and Londonderry 26th, arrived off this point at 9 A. M. Her advices are one day later than those by the City of Washington.

The Jura has 42 cabin and 120 steerage passengers.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Times, in an editorial, says that after recent events it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free. The Morning Post remarks that to be consistent Garibaldi should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The Post endeavors to prove Gen. Pope's incompetency from his own reports.

The Times says that Gen. Pope in his own reports succeeds in showing that if there was one man more than another unfit for command in the Federal army it was the garrulous general who puts the blame of every failure upon others.

The Times has an editorial eulogistic of the Canadas for their subscription for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. It regards it as a proof that whatever difficulties may now and then arise in adjusting the relative obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion to the Crown is as real and active as those at home.

At a meeting of a few representatives of London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine Merhaven's proposed substitute for cotton, a memorandum was signed in favor of its length, strength and beauty, which in their opinion render it worthy of the most careful study of practical men. Whether the gin manufactory can be economically and successfully applied to it, they leave others to determine.

Mr. Roupell, lately member of Parliament, who was placed on trial in London on the 24th ult. for forging deeds and the will of his father, thereby possessing himself of immense wealth, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

FRANCE.—The Journal de Rouen shows that the depression in the cotton trade had exercised a very beneficial influence on French woolen manufactures.

ITALY.—There is nothing new relative to Garibaldi's health. At a large Garibaldian meeting on the Stockholm Exchange, an address was enthusiastically voted expressing sympathy with Garibaldi, and urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French. A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London was to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 28th ult., to give similar expression of their sympathy for Garibaldi.

[Latest by telegraph to Londonderry.]

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory over Lee was received with much satisfaction by the Federal party in Liverpool, and gave a large impetus to cotton, which, however, was checked by the large arrival of Surats.

COMMERCIAL.

London Cotton Market.—The sales for three days were 3,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is easier and nominal.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour dull and declined 6d. Wheat irregular and declined 1 a 2d; red Western 9s. a 10s. 2d; red Southern 10s. 3d. a 10s. 6d; white western 11s a 11s 4d; white Southern 11s 6d a 12s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed 28s 9d. a 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef flat. Pork very dull. Beacon quiet but steady. Lard steady. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rosin nominal. Ashes firm at 32s a 32s 6d. for pots and pearls. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet but steady.

[Latest via Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales for the week were 10,000 bales, including 2,250 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed irregular and declined 1d. on the week. The sales on Friday were 4000 bales, and the market closed firmer at an advance of 1-4d. a 1-2d. The following are the authorized quotations: New Orleans fair 29d; middling 25 1-2d; Mobile fair 28; middling 25; Uplands fair 27d; middlings, 24 1-2. The total stock in port amounts to 85,000 bales, of which 11,000 are American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Friday P. M.—Consols closed at 93 3-8 a 93 1-2 for money. The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £200,000. American securities firm.

Two Days Later from Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 9—2.30 P. M.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown 28th, just passed this point en route for New York.

The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.

The news of Gen. McClellan's victory at Hagerstown had reached Liverpool and attracted great attention. Some English journals were rather dubious in their remarks, while others accord great credit to Gen. McClellan.

Consols closed on Saturday at London at 93¼ a 93⅜ for account.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The steamship Persia arrived up at four o'clock. Among her passengers is Townsend Harris, Minister to Japan.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Confederate invasion in Maryland, if the latest telegrams prove true, has proved a failure.—General Pope's army was badly beaten but not placed *hors du combat*. General McClellan has showed a decided flash of soldier-like spirit in marching resolutely upon the lines of the retreat open to the Confederates.

The *Times* insinuates that Gen McClellan's reports may have been cooked at Washington. Other announcements of a decided success have ultimately proved incorrect, and Europe has been driven into incredulity for reservation of its belief. At any rate, it argues that victories in the field without a change of policy will be very barren successes.

The *Morning Post*, writing in ignorance of Gen. McClellan's victory, charges him with slowness, but admits that the Confederates, in turning invaders, have undertaken a most difficult if not impossible task.

The *Daily News* eulogizes Garibaldi for his declaration in favor of the North, and denounces those who carp at him for it. It says, however, that he will not go to America.

Highly important experiments with the new Whitworth shells prove that they are most destructive.

The Archbishop of York has accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

Important correspondence by Napoleon and M. Thouvenal, relative to the settlement of the Roman question, is published in the *Moniteur* and attracts attention. Propositions to conciliate the Pope and the Italian government proved unacceptable at Rome. The *Times* says although the Emperor elaborately proves that the French ought to leave Rome, nobody supposes he has the slightest present intention of doing so.

The Paris Bourse closed firm at 69f. 35c.

Professor Partridge officially reports of Garibaldi that he progresses favorably, and if proper attention be paid for some months a cure will be effected, and he will have a good serviceable foot and leg, although perhaps a little stiff.

The festivities attending the marriage of Princess Pia to the King of Portugal are progressing at Turin. Prince Napoleon was taking part and was enthusiastically received.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Marseilles on the 26th ult.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 27.—The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

The Paris *Consitutionel* of to-day throws a doubt on the truth of Federal victory at Hagerstown. It says that a despatch was received at Paris to the effect that McClellan, after the battle retired on Washington.

The *Daily News* says that Gen. McClellan's troops have proved to be like British soldiers, not known when they were beaten, and states that Gen. McClellan has shown enterprise and good generalship, and his men great valor.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Various circulars report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet.—Corn firm; mixed 29s. 3d a 29s. 6d. Beef declined 2s. 6d. Pork Nominal. Bacon steady. Lard quiet. Tallow firm. Ashes quiet and steady at 33s. Resin—no sales.—Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar steady.—Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady.

LONDON MARKET.—Breadstuffs quiet.—Iron firm. Sugar quiet and firm. Tea quiet. Coffee active. Rice steady. Spirits of Turpentine nominal at 130s. Resin declining; sales at 28s. 8d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 3000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an upward tendency on all kinds of American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Saturday,—Consols closed at 93¼ a 93⅜ for money.

LATER!

Arrival of the Hibernia at Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, 11th Oct., 1862.

The Hibernia from Liverpool, 2nd, and Derry 3rd, was intercepted at 9 o'clock on Friday, P. M.

Comments of British press under Asia's advices, of affairs in Maryland, threw doubt on Northern successes, but the arrival of the Norwegian dispelled doubts and elicited many encomiums on vigor of North.

The Times compliments McClellan for energy and rapidity of movement; it says the treat of enemy is a temporary relief to Federal Government; but the ship is waterlogged, and although by vigorous pumping a few inches less water can be reported, the terrible rent yawns as widely as ever beyond carpenter's skill. As each side has tried the policy of invasion without success, would it not be wise in both to read plain lessons of double failure.

The Globe says there can be no doubt the Confederates were unprepared for the energy displayed by Federals, and were surprised at McClellan's bold course. McClellan deserves credit for velocity and promptness of resolve. Globe adds, "unfortunately these campaigns do not bring war, except by lapse of time, any nearer conclusion."

The Star thinks restoration of prestige of Northern army must recruit ranks and supersede drafting.

Captain of ship "Cairngorm," from Sydney, writes to papers, that when near Island of Flores, on 30th Sept., saw a rakish steamer capture a schooner. On subsequently speaking boat from steamer, was informed she was Confederate steamer "Alabama" late "290," that she was landing crews of four whalers which she had captured and burnt, that the schooner just captured would also be destroyed.

Garibaldi sympathy meeting among the lower orders, in Hyde Park, Sunday, resulted in rioting, owing to shouts in favor of the Pope. Nothing serious.

At Paris it is fully expected that by November 1st, city of Mexico would be in possession of French.

Again rumored England has pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

Bourse flat 70¾ 20c.

Marriage of Princess Pia to King of Portugal by proxy, celebrated at Turin 28th amid great rejoicings. New Queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon.

By latest accounts Garibaldi's health was satisfactory.

Lisbon telegram of 1st says United States Sloop-of-War St. Louis sailed westward in pursuit of supposed Confederate cruiser which has been burning whalers off Azores.

Asserted at Paris Confederate Government has no intention of recalling Mason and Slidell.

The Times says the Confederates sustained no disastrous defeat. They maintained the reputation of their arms and retired in good order. They measured strength fairly with McClellan's army and did not succeed in beating. An army demoralized by succession of failures and long retreats has suddenly proved equal, probably superior, to an army elated with triumph and beat up a continuation of conquests.

This sudden turn of fortune is probably traceable to liberation of McClellan from restraints previously imposed upon him. He has now shown he has really qualification for Commander. All this, however, does nothing but bring contending armies to an equality. Cause of the North not advanced a single step by their unexpected victories.

Reported changes in the Italian Ministry are current, but not confirmed.

Paris correspondent of Times says it was reported in political circles British Government no longer so entirely averse to recognition of the South as has hitherto been understood that there is probability of question shortly becoming subject of deliberation of Ministerial Councils. Address to president Lincoln in favor of truce preliminary to negotiation been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every European Nation assembled at Social Convention.

French squadron in China ordered to proceed to Japan, in consequence of treatment to European Legation by Japanese.

Rumors again current that amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers on principle has been decided.

Cotton firmer; American advanced 1d. Breadstuffs quiet, steady. Provisions very dull.

Consols 93¾ a 93⅞.

LATER STILL!

"Asia" off Cape Race!

CAPE RACE, 13th Oct.

Asia from Liverpool 4th, and Queenstown 5th, intercepted Monday 2 P. M.

Following is a list of American ships destroyed by Confederate steamer Alabama near Flores.—The Ocmulgee, Ocean River, Alert, Osceola, Cruiser, Benjamin Tucker, Weather Guage, Admiral Blake, Almaha, and the schr. Starlight.

Mason and Slidell write to French Journals that they have no official knowledge of their recall.

Mr. Spence, Liverpool Correspondent of Times, again appears in that journal. He compliments the North on the valour and skill shown by its armies and generals in Maryland; says North is now in a position to make peace without dishonor, but the golden opportunity will be lost. He regards no peace possible on any other basis than the independence of the South, and as the North cannot be the first to acknowledge that Independence, suggests that Europe shall remove the stumbling block by recognizing the Confederates, and the North may follow its example.

The exportation of arms and ammunition from England to America is rapidly increasing. Shipment of first eight months of the year valued at £1,305,000 stg.

FRANCE.—Bourse 3rd excited. Rentes advanced nearly quarter per cent, closing 72. Supposed it was caused by rumor of Papal Government having shown more pliant disposition.

ITALY.—Royal decree accepts resignation of Conforti, Minister Justice, and charges Ratazzi with the Portfolio, ad interim.

"La Discussione" of Turin, says the King's daughter before quitting Italy, implored pardon and favor for persons guilty of participation in late events. The prayer will be heard, and on Sunday 4th, a Royal decree will proclaim an amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers, excepting deserters from the Royal army.

MONEY MARKET.—Funds steady and firm. Money in good demand.

New York correspondent of Times September 19th says it is evident decisive battle of the War is not fought yet. All that has happened is but preliminary to the final onslaught that is to make or mar McClellan, but that is not likely, and how it will, to make or mar the fortunes of the Confederacy.—Says resignation or abdication of Lincoln is debated as a matter of course.

Army and Navy Gazette says the South tried the offensive and failed. Confederates have shown great daring and much tenacity, but have been beaten. McClellan has shown that as a soldier he is at least equal to Lee or Jackson.

The division of the Confederate forces was a great mistake, but is a mistake likely to prove that a great General knew how to convert into any thing but disaster when a second rate soldier, like McClellan, can only get out with a respectable success.

Paris Patrie hears from good sources that nothing is more likely than recognition of the South on the basis of accomplished facts will very soon be on the tapis, England and France acting in concert.

Bombay 12th. More rains have fallen and fears of a famine in Deccan are abated.

Rasshib hanged. Cotton quiet and unchanged—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.—Consols 93¾ a 94.

The Asia experienced very heavy weather On Saturday morning a gale from N. W. carried away her starboard paddle box, four boats, captain and purser's cabins, wheel house and one wheel. The captain was injured, but is recovering.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents.

[To the Editor of the "Christian Visitor."]

UNIVERSITY OF N. B.,
Oct. 9th, 1862.

SIR:—Believing that you will agree with me in thinking that the accompanying remarks, drawn up by Professor Bailey, on the present state of our knowledge of the mineral resources of our Province, will prove generally interesting to the public, I take the liberty of asking you to give them a place in the columns of your widely circulated journal.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

W. BRYDONE JACK.

As the subject of the Mineral resources of this Province is at the present time absorbing a large proportion of public attention, and as a very general interest seems to be manifested in almost all parts of the Province, in searching for and developing our metallic wealth, I have thought that a brief list of the ores already known and their localities, together with a few simple directions for the discrimination of future specimens, might possibly prove interesting to those engaged in such pursuits, and perhaps to the public generally. I have therefore prepared and given below a short list of the principal ores known to exist in the Province, with a few observations appended upon their quantity, quality and facility of working, so far as has been hitherto ascertained. My authority for the greater part of the facts mentioned below, are the labors of the late Dr. Robb, the metallurgical collection of the University, and statements, published or otherwise, of the late M. H. Perley, Esq., Dr. Gesner, and other gentlemen in various parts of the Province:—

NAME OF METAL	NAME OF ORE	LOCALITY
IRON,	Red Hæmatite,	Woodstock.
"	"	Kings County.
"	"	Queens "
"	"	Bathurst.
"	"	Richibucto.
	Micaceous Ore, Specular Iron, Red Hæmatite,	Morrison's, West Beach.
	Specular Iron,	Black River.
	" "	Campo Bello.
	Iron Pyrites, Cubic Pyrites,	" "
	Micaceous Iron Pyrites, Red Hæmatite,	Vicinity of St. John.
	" "	Restigouche.
		Dorchester.
	Iron Pyrites,	Botsford
		Westmorland.
	Bog Iron Ore,	Rush Hill,
	" " "	Queen's.
	" " "	Sunbury.
	" " "	Campo Bello.
	" " "	Charlotte.
	Blue Phosphate,	Madawaska.
MANGANESE,	Manganite,	Tatmagouche River.
	"	Dalhousie.
	Gray Oxide,	Woodstock.
	Wad. Black Oxide,	Quaco.
	" " "	Dorchester.
	" " "	Fredericton.
	" " "	Queensbury, York.
	Pyrolusite,	Shediody and Quaco.
LEAD,	Galena,	Campo Bello.
	"	Norton, Kings
	"	Tobique.
	"	Restigouche.
	"	McLeod's
	"	Macadavic,
	"	Long Island
	"	Digdequash.
	"	Emerson's
	"	Little Falls.
	"	Woodstock.
	"	L'Etang,
	Anglesite,	Charlotte.
		Campo Bello.
COPPER.	Native,	St. David's, Charlotte Co.
	Copper Pyrites,	St. Stephen's.
	" "	Bathurst,
	Green Carbonate,	Tattagouche River.
	" "	Simps'n's I'd,
	" "	Charlotte.
	Chalcopyrite,	Bull's Creek.
	Erubescite,	Macadavic, Salmon Riv. Albert
	"	St. Stephens.
	Copper Pyrites,	Campo Bello.
ZINC,	Blende,	Lubec.
	"	Nerepis.
	"	Restigouche.
ANTIMONY,	Stibnite,	Prince Wm. Yk.
	"	Vicinity F'ton.
MOLYBDENUM,	Molybdenite,	Nepisquit.

These are by no means *all* the localities in which the above-named metals occur, especially as regards the Sulphurets of Iron and Copper. These are very generally diffused ores, and occur in almost all parts of the Province. Only the purer and more extensive deposits are above given. It is impossible, however, from small cabinet specimens to judge accurately in regard to the quantity or quality of an ore, *average* specimens being necessary to decide this point. The above list may therefore contain many which from their peculiar position or other causes may be in reality worthless, while some really valuable ores may be omitted.—This source of error it was impossible to avoid.

It will be seen from an inspection of the table that some two or three localities contain good ores of *several* of the metals. Among these Woodstock, Campo Bello Island and the vicinity of Bathurst on the Tattagouche River are the most prominent. Campo Bello Island, especially, is rich in Iron, Lead and Copper, while Native (*i. e, pure*) Copper occurs at St. David's, Charlotte, and Zinc Blende at Lubec, Maine. Gold having also been discovered near Calais, by Mr. Goodale, this section of the Province may be regarded as one of the most promising for future exploration. Moreover no position could be more advantageous for transportation than these Southern Shores and Islands of the Bay of Fundy.

It is to be hoped that the immense resources here stored away for use may soon be made a source of revenue and profit.

In regard to the ores of iron I may say generally, that the best ores for the purposes of smelting are the Specular Ores and Red Hæmatite (the first easily recognized by its steel-like, metallic lustre, and bright reflecting surfaces, resembling mirrors, the 2nd by its dull red earth or *rusty* character) while the Sulphurets (generally called Pyrites, from the fact that they strike fire like steel, are seldom used except when existing in large quantities and of great purity. Slate however, impregnated with decomposing Pyrites is valuable as the choice source of the manufacture of Copperas or Green Vitriol. It may be of great value at some future day, but exists elsewhere in so great quantities as to be at present worthless. The same is partly true of Copper Pyrites, which closely resembles the above, but which is of a deeper yellow color, and unlike the former will yield to the point of a knife. These two ores, Iron and Copper Pyrites, together with an entirely valueless mineral, called Mica, are those chiefly mistaken for metallic Gold, and are hence frequently called Fool's Gold. The three may always be easily distinguished by the following means:—

1. Gold can always be cut in slices like lead with a common pen-knife, is unchanged by the hottest fire, and is beaten out without breaking by the blow of a hammer.

2. Iron Pyrites is of a much lighter color than Gold, cannot be cut, is very brittle, when heated gives off strong fumes of Sulphur, and flies into atoms by the blow of a hammer.

3. Copper Pyrites looks more like Brass than the preceding, yields to the point of a knife, but crumbles instead of cutting into slices like Gold, and also gives off strong fumes of Sulphur when heated.

The two latter are very frequently intimately combined, and the resulting mineral is then called chalcopyrite. Mica is so wholly unlike *any* metal, that it has always been a matter of surprise that any one should mistake the two. As however the mistake is of frequent occurrence, I may say that Mica may be easily recognised by the fact of its splitting readily by the point of a knife into thin laminæ or leaves. I may here state, in regard to Gold, that I am unaware of any authentic specimens having been as yet discovered in the Province, notwithstanding the numerous reports circulated to that effect. The report which was current in several of the papers last winter that specimens had been sent to the University, and found to contain the precious metal, was entirely without foundation, no such specimens having even been seen at the University during the past 12 months. It is highly probable, however, that such discoveries may yet be made.

Manganese, of good quality, occurs in various parts of the Province, and resembles the ores of *iron* in many respects. The means of distinguishing the two, however, although simple, are not generally available to the public at large. This metal is used in the manufacture of glass, both for producing and removing colors. It is also extensively used for glazing and bleaching.

The ore of Lead (Galena) is easily recognised by its lead-grey color and sharp angles, easily breaking into cubical blocks. It melts very readily when heated, and generally contains a small percentage of Silver, varying in amount in different localities.

Antimony has been found in the two localities mentioned in the list. The statement now circulating in the papers to the effect that this